

[From the Madison Papers.]

WASHINGTON, August 9.

SENATE.—The consideration of Mr. Pearce's bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary line was taken up.

Mr. Winthrop took the floor upon his amendment offered yesterday. His principal object was to open the subject for further discussion. He agreed with every word of the Executive Message. He thought the friends of California had a right to expect her admission first. He saw no objection to Pearce's boundary line and therefore withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Underwood then offered an amendment giving undeniably the same boundary line as that provided in the Omnibus bill, which was rejected. Years 24—years 25. After some further debate the question was taken on Mason's amendment offering a substitute for the whole bill, when it was rejected, years 14—years 37.

The bill was then reported to the Senate with the several amendments made.

The first amendment was the substitution of the expression, "per claim to territory," for the words "her territory," in that part of the bill relating to the consideration for which millions is to be paid to Texas. After some discussion the amendment was concurred in.

The question recurring on the proviso, which was itself an amendment, that five of the ten millions of the stock shall not be issued until the creditors of Texas shall have been paid.

Mr. Atchison spoke in favor of its rejection.

After some further debate the proviso was agreed to, years 12—years 35.

Several other amendments were made and rejected.

Mr. Underwood resumed his amendment adopting the boundaries in the Omnibus Bill—rejected, years 25—years 28.

An amendment to reduce the amount to be paid to Texas, years 20 to 25.

An amendment to exclude El Paso from Texas was rejected, 24 to 26.

After some further amendments the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and was then read a third time and passed, years 20—years 35.

Yates—Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Mass., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felt, Foote, Greene, Houston, King, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Wales, Whitcomb, Winthrop.

Yates—Atchison, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Chase, Davis of Miss., Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Hale, Hunter, Mason, Norton, Seward, Soule, Turner, Underwood, Upham, Walker.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Underhill, Whig, from New York, was appointed on the Committee on Elections, in place of Mr. McGahey.

Mr. Grinnell introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish all the correspondence and information in the Navy Department relative to the visit of the U. S. Ship Preble, to the port of Manila in Japan, for the purpose of obtaining the release of 16 American Seamen.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Stephens, of Cal., addressed the House at length, reviewing the President's Message and warmly advocating the rights of the South.

He was followed by Mr. Savage, who stigmatized the President's Message, as revolutionary in its tone and hypocritical in its composition.

Mr. Williams next took the floor and advocated the Message, after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

A few days since four male slaves, belonging to Messrs. Tombs and Slaves, were missing, and had been concealed until last night, by some abolitionists, when an attempt was made to run them off. The police got word and overtook the carriage containing the slaves and white men, four miles from the city. The party in the carriage fired on the police, who were returned by the latter, injuring two men badly.

The capture was finally made of the whole party except one of Tombs' slaves, who escaped. The hack driver and the person in charge, with the slaves, have been committed to prison.

The Hon. Chas. M. Conrad, of La., has been tendered the War Department, and is said to have accepted.

The Hon. T. M. McKenney of Pa., has been tendered the Department of the Interior.

The Southern members of the House met last night in caucus and appointed a committee of fifteen, consisting of Tombs, Bart, Hilliard, Cabot, Howard, Thompson of Miss., Johnston of Ark., Morse, Greene, Seddon, Thomas McLean, Cleggman and Houston, to propose measures for action in the Senate respecting the slavery and territorial questions. After the appointment of the committee the meeting adjourned till Monday night.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.

Five slaves who had run away from their owners, in the State, were brought down this morning on the cars of the Susquehanna Railroad, from Penna. It appears that eleven ran away from different counties, and the owners learning that they were secreted on a farm of a negro, one mile from the Pa. line, proceeded thither and captured them. In passing through Stradguth, York county, the abolitionists, headed by the post master, Brown, attempted to rescue the slaves and succeeded in getting two. While in the cars slaves were fired and one slave, in an attempt to shoot himself, shot himself. The affair produced great excitement.

BALTIMORE, August 12.

A despatch received here states that Reed, democrat, is elected Governor of North Carolina by 3,600 majority. In the Legislature the democrats have fourteen majority on joint ballot.

California Bill ordered to be Engrossed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, P. M.

SENATE.—The Senate took up the California Bill. The question being taken on Turner's amendment—which is the same as that offered by Yates as a substitute for California's part of the omnibus bill—was lost.

After considerable debate, the California bill was ordered to be engrossed, and the question was stated on its passage, when a motion for adjournment prevailed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Meade asked leave to offer a resolution in relation to the Texas boundary question as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the President of the United States, by his Executive Order, which has been calculated to result in a collision, and await such legislation as Congress may adopt in reference to the territorial claim of Texas.

Objections being made, Mr. Meade gave notice that he would again attempt to introduce the resolution.

Mr. Schenck's resolution to close the debate on the civil and diplomatic bill on Tuesday, amended to Friday, was passed.

Arrival of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, August 11, 10 1/2 P. M.

DENMARK.—War has now commenced in earnest. On the 25th two armies met, and after some skirmishing, a regular engagement ensued, in which the Danes were victorious. The battle began at dawn and lasted seven hours. The Danes defeated the attack with their 25,000 men. The insurrectionary army was about 20,000 strong. The centre of the Schleswig Holsteins, under Gen. Wilschen, occupied the village of Udstadt, a little distance north of the town of Schleswig. The Danes, on the other hand, were the enemy, and, after a combat continuing eight hours, brought all their disposable strength against Wilschen's troops, and at length forced him to retire to Schleswig, towards Zenderberg. The defeat was most singular, and the result most disastrous.

By dates from Hamburg of the 27th we learn that the killed, wounded, and missing at the battle of Udstadt are now stated at 7,000, of which the greater share was among the Danes. Danes in action estimated at 40,000, and the Holsteins at 30,000. The Borchsenius states that Gen. Von Wilschen refused to accept the Danish General's offer of three days' truce. On the 26th the Danes had advanced to within a few miles of the Elber, near the crops of sixteen guns at Elberfeld. The Holsteins carried two guns and spiked and abandoned the others.

IMPROVEMENT IN OREGON.—The rapid strides which improvement has taken in Oregon make it almost rival California in the rise of land. Eight years ago, an Eastern seaman captained visited the place where the thriving town of Portland, Oregon, is now located, and found it was then a forest, with not a building to be seen. At that time the town possessed of a tract of six hundred and forty acres, under the act of the Legislature granting land gratis to actual settlers. Within a short period, the Boston Traveller says, he has been offered thirty thousand dollars for one half the tract, which offer he refused, and is now selling it out in small lots at \$500 per lot. Between San Francisco and Portland a communication by steamers has been established.

LE POUVOIR, a Paris paper, said to be the organ of President Napoleon, lately published an article abusing the National Assembly. The editor was summoned before that body and fined 5,000 francs, by a majority of 273 to 119.

LE FRANCOIS Assembly has, by a vote of 206 to 177, authorized the payment of 300,000 francs to the Duc de Orléans, as her jointure.

Sir Robert Peel, son of the great statesman, has been elected to Parliament, without opposition, for Tamworth.

The attempt to right Schenck with red headed girls has been abandoned, but the girls have not—Don't say.

Message of the President of the United States, on the Texas Boundary Question.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the two Houses of Congress, a letter from his excellency the governor of Texas, dated on the 14th of June last, addressed to the late President of the United States, which, not having been answered by him, came into my hands on his death, and I also transmit a copy of the answer which I have felt it to be my duty to cause to be made to that communication.

Congress will perceive that the Governor of Texas officially states that by authority of the Legislature of that State, he dispatched a special Commissioner, with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of the State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe, situated on its northern frontier.

He proceeds to say, that the Commissioner had reported to him, in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed in that territory, were in possession of the land, to the fulfillment of his object, in favor of the establishment of a separate State government, east of the Rio Grande, and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. These four counties which Texas proposes to establish and organize, as her own territory, extend over the whole of the territory east of the Rio Grande, which has, heretofore, been regarded as an essential and integral part of the Department of New Mexico, and actually governed and possessed by her people, until Congress, by the provisions of the Republic of Mexico, by the American arms.

The Legislature of Texas has been called together by the Governor, for the purpose, as is understood, of maintaining its jurisdiction over the counties of the Rio Grande, and of establishing over it her own jurisdiction and her own laws, by force.

These proceedings of Texas may well arrest the attention of all branches of the Government of the United States, and I rejoice to see that the Congress is yet in session. It is, I fear, far from being improbable that, in consequence of these proceedings of Texas, a crisis may be brought on which shall summon the two Houses of Congress—and still more emphatically the Executive Government—to immediately readiness for the performance of their respective duties.

By the Constitution of the United States, the President is constituted commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia of the several States, when called to the actual service of the United States. The Constitution declares, also, that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that he shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union.

Congress has power, by the Constitution, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union; and suitable and appropriate acts of Congress have been passed, as well for providing for calling forth the militia, as for the execution of the laws, and for the means in the hands of the President, to enable him to discharge the constitutional functions of his office.

The second section of the act of the twenty-eighth of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, declares, that whenever the President of the United States shall be opposed, or their execution obstructed, in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or the power vested in the marshals of the United States, he may, in his discretion, so far as may be necessary, to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

By the act of March 3, 1807, it is provided that in all cases of obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory, which it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary.

These several enactments are now in full force; so that if the laws of the United States are opposed or obstructed, in any State or Territory, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the judicial or civil authorities, the President is authorized, in his discretion, to call out the militia or to employ the military and naval force of the United States, or to do both, if in his judgment the exigency of the occasion shall so require, for the purpose of suppressing such combinations.

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can Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to share with the other members of the Union the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religious rights without restriction.

It is plain, therefore, on the face of these treaty stipulations, that all Mexicans established in territories north or east of the line of demarcation already mentioned, and within the protection of the ninth article; and that the treaty, being a part of the supreme law of the land, does extend over all such Mexicans, and assures to them perfect security in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, as well as in the free exercise of their religion; and his position on this question has become a question of force over this territory, is to be maintained until it shall be displaced or superseded by other legal provisions; and if it be obstructed or resisted by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, it is the duty of the President to call forth the militia, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

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